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## The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1856.

### THE HONEST TRUTH.

We have the highest respect for, and the utmost confidence in, Mr. Fillmore. We look upon him as a patriot and a statesman. He was a good President; true to his party, and to the country, the whole country. We did hope that the opposition to him, manifested at the time of his nomination, would subside; and that he would be supported by the whole American party, North as well as South—and by the Republicans also; but we have been disappointed. Every day renders it more and more apparent that there can be no union between the North and the South, until the question of Slavery extension shall have been settled; that this is the great issue at the presidential election, and all others subordinate; that Mr. Fillmore can not get the Republican vote at the North, (nor a majority of the American, either,) without pledging himself to the cause of Free Territory, in which he would be dropped by his Southern friends "like a hot potato;" consequently he could scarcely receive the electoral vote of a single Free State; and as to the Slave States, it is well understood that where concessions to that institution are required to insure success, no Democracy will go down deeper in the valley of humiliation than any other party can. Of course there can be no hope for Fillmore, or any body else but the Democratic Slavery-extension candidate in that section.

We regret that these things are so; but there is no use in attempting to disguise the real situation of affairs. Let the truth be told and the future provided for. The only hope of successful resistance to Nebraska Democracy, seems now to center upon the Convention to assemble on the 12th and 13th proximo.—*March 20th Gaz.*

The writer of the foregoing, we know personally to be a man of good information, political sagacity, and firm devotion to the American movement. We doubt not he speaks the views of many others who have not been able to find their way to the Presidential chair.

Before his administration closed, Mr. F. was rejected by his own party. Like his prototype John Tyler, he had prostituted the powers of Government to secure a re-nomination. He had all the Whigs of the South, and all the cotton, slaveocratic silver-grey strength of the North, except some personal friends of Daniel Webster. The North, however, would not trust him. They had tried him, and found him wanting.

WHY does not Ex-President FILLMORE's nomination "take?" Not because the man himself is not personally affable, gentlemanly, friendly, generous, and possessed of every element of popularity. In this particular, however, President PIERCE is no wise his inferior. But the principles and the measures of the men, render them unacceptable to the mass of our people, notwithstanding their personal attractiveness.

Mr. Fillmore is opposed, at the outset, by the advocates of the One Term principle for President—a leading principle of the Whig party, just as binding and effective, now, as ever. Mr. F. held, virtually though accidentally, one term. In his case, as in the case of Mr. Pierce, it was evident that he desired a second term, and shaped his course with reference to such a result. No man, we think, can believe, that Mr. F. would have pursued the course he did if he had not been looking for a re-election. Nor can any one believe that Pres. P. would have gone for the violation of the Missouri Compromise, were he not in a mad race with Douglas to secure the Presidential chair in 1856. One Term will operate well in restraining unreasonable ambition.

Mr. F. is looked upon as being as much a traitor to the cause of Liberty, as John Tyler was to the Whig party. To prove this, it will be necessary to refer to his antecedents. Witness the following Correspondence between Mr. Fillmore, when a candidate for Congress, and the Abolitionist of Erie county, New York:

BUFFALO, October 17, 1838.  
SIR: Your communication of the 15th inst., as Chairman of a committee appointed by the Anti Slavery Society of the county of Erie, has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you believe that it is the duty of Congress, on the subject of slavery, to use its legislative power, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave-trade, between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of immediate Legislation for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia?

One of Mr. F.'s first acts, after becoming President, was to remove from high and responsible stations, in New York and other States, known anti-slavery Whigs appointed by Gen. Taylor. In this respect, he pursued a course directly contrary to Gen. Taylor, who appointed to office alike pro-slavery and anti-slavery men. Fillmore chose, however, to proscribe anti-slavery Whigs, and he thereby made powerful enemies whose just opposition he can never appease or resist.

While President, those enormous pecuniations upon the U. S. Treasury, known as "Galphinism" and "Gardnerism"—frauds equal to "Swartwoutism"—were accomplished. We do not undertake to say that these sums were not in one respect "legally" drawn; we do not believe Mr. F. was personally a sharer of those gains, or corrupt in any sense in respect to them. But those best acquainted with him say that he lacks firmness and patriotism in such cases; that he does not inform himself personally of those matters as he should; easy, confiding, indulgent, acts were accomplished which render his administration obnoxious, and which cause the people to be mistrustful of him.

The same class of politicians who engineered Galphinism and the fugitive slave law—men of the most abandoned political character, and desperate in purse and in reputation—were the procurers of Fillmore's nomination, and would again rally and riot if he should chance to be again in the Presidential chair.

Before his administration closed, Mr. F. was rejected by his own party. Like his prototype John Tyler, he had prostituted the powers of Government to secure a re-nomination. He had all the Whigs of the South, and all the cotton, slaveocratic silver-grey strength of the North, except some personal friends of Daniel Webster. The North, however, would not trust him. They had tried him, and found him wanting.

The friends of WEBSTER then besought the Fillmore men to join with them, whereby they could secure the nomination of the Defender of the Constitution. While Fillmore could not secure his own elevation, he could not aid Webster. The friends of Daniel Webster do not forget this ungenerous, this exclusive, this monopolizing, rule-or-ruin course.

SCOTT was selected as the standard-bearer, but went down under the weight of Fillmore's fugitive slave law and Galphinism. The Administration—elected as Whig, by Whig votes—was at best cold and feeble in its support of the Whig cause; hundreds and thousands of Silver Greys—Fillmore men—came out openly and opposed it; and it is believed by very many that Fillmore himself exerted his influence privately against Scott. Under the circumstances, Fillmore can not expect aid from any true Whig—from any true friend of the noble chieftain, Winfield Scott.

Upon the close of his administration, Mr. Fillmore took a triumphant tour—through the South. He was everywhere received with open arms, by all parties, for his devotion to the interests of Slavery, and his opposition to Freedom. His own speeches were fulsomely eulogistic of his "sacrifices" to "save the Union," and stating that he pursued a different course from Gen. Taylor. (There is no doubt, had Gen. Taylor lived, he would have managed differently. Nullificationism he would have treated as Gen. Jackson treated it, and the "Union-saving" cant he would have scented as he did while living.) It was stated at the time, that Fillmore's tour was to arrange matters for the Presidency in 1856.

President Fillmore was the FIRST to give executive assent to the fatal heresy of Slave Power in the Territories. In the days of Washington and Jefferson, Congress only prohibited Slavery in the Territories, but abolished it where it actually existed. Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, all endorsed laws prohibiting the existence or extension of Slavery in the Territories. It was left for Fillmore—elected as a Free State man—to sanction laws leaving provisionally Free New Mexico, Utah, &c., open to the incursions of Slavery; he thereby laid the foundation upon which Pierce, Douglas, &c., have erected their batteries to overthrow the Missouri restriction, and to send slavery like a desolating scourge over the plains of Kansas and Nebraska. Yes, the compromise acts of 1851 are the very acts upon which the whole Kansas outrage is based; they are appealed to as authority; and for those acts, Mr. Fillmore claims to be elected President by the lovers of honor, of good faith, and of Liberty! He it was who opened this "Pandora's box" of evil, and challenges our support for the unfortunate—the infamous deed!

True, some of Mr. F.'s friends denounce Pierce and party for disturbing the Missouri Compromise, &c. But, Pierce did no more with Kansas than Fillmore had done with New Mexico, Utah, &c. All were free by law, and all were thrown open for the ravages of Slavery. Fillmore's guilt is the greater, because he paved the way.

And where were his voice and influence, when this last great wrong was perpetrated?

When the true friends of the Missouri Compromise were striving their best to preserve it, where was Millard Fillmore? Silent as the grave! Not a word, not a line, from him or any of his bosom friends, against the outrage!

And now, how does he stand on the question of restoring Freedom to Kansas? Who can tell? Like the "Cowboys" of the Revolution, he is neither for it nor against it. Some of his friends advocate it, some oppose it. Some denounce the theft, but say the thing stolen shall not be restored. At the South, Mr. F. is claimed to be their best friend, as he might show by numerous public speeches and public journals. At the North, some join with the South in denouncing every friend of Freedom in Kansas, while others claim Mr. F. as a friend of Kansas and of Liberty! Between the two, his case is clearly desperate, for as Slavery is the question—and as neither the South nor the North intend to be deceived by their candidates—no half-way man will answer either side; and the "neutrals" are not sufficient to carry the day any more than they were in 1776.

—Aside from these objections on the part of voters in general; of the Whigs, who constitute the main body of the Opposition; and of the Republicans, who demand Freedom for Kansas—there are other considerations, which cause large numbers of the American party to repudiate Mr. Fillmore's nomination. The writer of this article never belonged to that or to any other secret association, of any name or nature whatever; but the knowledge of the principles and feelings of that organization are public property.

In the first place, very many honest, sober, independent members, do not want old party hacks at their head; they do not choose inveterate office hunters; they want the office to seek the man.

It is asserted that he was never a working member of the order, but was initiated in his own parlor, as a special favor. He is but a nominal member, for the sake of influence and power towards the Presidency, and has written letters with the same end in view.

Instead of remaining at home to assist the order, and to be questioned as to his views of the Kansas issue, Mr. F. has been for many months in Europe—visiting the crowned heads and the nobility; cultivating the "good society" abounding there; enjoying a social time with His Holiness the Pope, who was highly pleased with His ex-Excellency; paying his respects to the Czar of all the Russias (not including Turkey); and basking in the sunshine of Royalty generally. Now, all these things may be "politic" and proper enough; but many plain, sincere Protestants imagine they have a "foreign" aspect, and that "the Pope" and Fillmore can not be bad friends on such companionable terms. In short, they suspect his Anti-Romanism to be the sheerest political humbug, and that he laughs at their credulity!

"Americans should rule America," no doubt; but Washington and other great men contrived to rule well with never a sight of the trappings of monarchy. Americans do rule America; for there is not a Member of the Cabinet or either House of Congress who is not American born, yet about three millions of our population are of foreign birth. The flood of immigration which long rolled over our country, has ebbed, and that cause of uneasiness has measurably ceased.

It is also urged, we believe with truth, that Mr. Fillmore never received a majority of the nominating Council's votes; that the votes which nominated him were from States which the Americans had no hope of carrying; that the States which had the strength of the order, were opposed to any nomination at the time, or to him; in a word, that the nomination was a fraud, and not binding upon the order.

The large majority of Delegates from Pennsylvania, New York, the New England States, Ohio, Michigan, and nearly every Northern State, either receded from the Convention, or voted against Fillmore. By giving those who remained, a chance to vote for those who were absent, a nominal majority was obtained; but it was not real, nor did it represent the American strength.

And now, how stands the case? There is not a single Northern State which Fillmore can carry. In many of them, he has not a paper to sustain him, and the American Councils have unanimously rejected him. In others he has the Pro-Slavery Whig strength, and also that of conscientious members who think that because nominated they must support him; but in many towns and counties he has no show whatever. The last Independent Republican, of Montrose, says:

"Pro-slavery doughfacism can not flourish in the rural districts, any better, under the name of Americanism, than under any other name. As far as regards our county, we can speak confidently. There may be ten Fillmore Americans in Susquehanna county, but we have not yet found one."

We might multiply proofs of this kind, but it is unnecessary.

Fillmore. ALBERT PIKE, a leading American of Arkansas, says, in a recent letter, that, "under present circumstances, Millard Fillmore will not be able to carry a single county in the South." And if the South deserts him, as they have many another man after "using" him to their purposes, where can he look for the first chance for an Electoral Vote?

—As to ANDREW JACKSON Donelson, the "nephew of his uncle," little need be said. A favorite of the old hero, for whom as a member of his family the confiding veteran did all he could, there is nothing of him except his accidental connection with that distinguished character. The Americans are not Frenchmen, to be carried away by a name. Educated as is stated at a Catholic institution, his horror of Catholicism only came on after the American party was organized. Publisher of the notorious *Washington Union*, and a rabid denouncer of Clay, Webster, Scott, and even Fillmore, he did not discover their good qualities until his own party refused to re-elect him printer to the Senate, and Pierce declined giving him a good office. Then, his "patriotic" soul burst the fetters of Democracy, and he became a furious American! Boasting that he owns a hundred slaves, he only makes the Fillmore pill more bitter to the lovers of Freedom who are resolved—above all other issues—to restore her rights to Kansas.

—We have written much more than we intended—have urged our views as fairly as our information enables us—and submit them to public endorsement or rejection as every man's honest judgment and conscience shall incline him, "without fear, favor, or affection." W.

### Population and Wealth of the U. S.

[The following tables show a flattering increase of population and wealth in our country. In the Slave-holding States, it is assumed that Slaves are "wealth," which detracts materially from the sum totals in those States in one respect. Those marked E are ESTIMATED only—all others from census and assessments.]

STATE.	POPULATION.	WEALTH.
Alabama	55,192	\$179,233,027
Arkansas	225,116	55,377,900
California	225,116	26,982,000
Connecticut	286,918	205,770,000
Delaware	85,472	22,202,000
Florida	110,225	161,461,000
Georgia	925,000	254,425,174
Illinois	1,214,000	421,000,000
Indiana	1,191,777	290,818,145
Iowa	320,014	72,227,294
Kentucky	1,111,204	411,000,128
Louisiana	280,722	290,996,176
Maine	225,116	22,202,000
Maryland	209,181	22,202,000
Massachusetts	1,141,123	573,342,286
Michigan	209,181	22,202,000
Mississippi	272,878	222,000,000
Missouri	821,205	199,500,000
Minnesota	209,181	22,202,000
New Hampshire	209,181	22,202,000
New Jersey	500,000	170,000,000
New York	2,470,000	1,002,409,584
North Carolina	821,205	212,000,000
Ohio	1,701,117	648,752,366
Pennsylvania	2,000,000	820,000,000
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000,000
South Carolina	272,878	222,000,000
South Atlantic States	1,228,522	1,284,288,824
Texas	622,812	112,500,000
Vermont	272,878	222,000,000
Virginia	1,141,123	260,000,000
Wisconsin	209,181	74,912,118
TERRESTRIAL.	5,991	6,000,000
Minnesota	209,181	22,202,000
Wisconsin	209,181	22,202,000
New Mexico	60,112	2,500,000
Oregon	22,571	27,300,000
Utah	100,000	1,000,000
Washington	20,000	4,000,000
District of Columbia	58,127	222,000,000
TOTAL	27,114,253	8,625,000,172

SECTION.	POPULATION.	WEALTH.
6 New England States	27,281,116	2,000,997
6 Middle States	6,573,301	1,729,918
3 Southern Atlantic States	2,822,527	2,112,000,000
7 South Western States	4,302,222	6,046,711
1 Pacific States	224,425	6,041,711
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7 Territories	92,208	1,891,208
1 District	58,127	222,000,000

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PULPIT PRONUNCIATION.—A correspondent of the New York *Churchman* thus happily hits off the common and silly habit into which a great many clergymen have fallen, of slighting the very respectable letter r in their pronunciation. The following is a sample:

"The above is the style of elocution in which the first lines of Dr. Watts' celebrated hymn were very recently delivered from the deeply recessed chancel of that beautiful church, the rectory of which, some time since, so solemnly announced the sufferings of the POO-AN increase with the approach of WIN-TAB, and who, from the pulpit, is in the habit of extolling the wondrous efficacy of the GOS-FILL for the CU-AN of all the ills of suffering humanity!"

"The same accomplished minister, upon the same day on which he delighted, from the chancel, his ravished hearers with the above poetic, electrified them with the following burst, from the pulpit, of eloquent and classic declamation:

"O! DEAR! The judgment is on us! Let us be true to our God!"

### FOOLS AND WISE MEN.

When at the festive board you sit  
Where flows the sparkling wine,  
Remember, though to drink be sweet,  
That to abstain's divine;  
That nature's beverage should suffice  
To cheer both great and small;  
That fools will drink the maddening cup,  
But wise men not at all.  
In work or play remember too  
This sacred rule to mind,  
Your work should be for noble ends,  
Your pleasures pure in kind;  
Then, though you have a merry heart,  
Forget not, lest you fall,  
That fools will sport in wicked ways,  
But wise men not at all.  
And when in youth's advancing hours  
You feel yourself alone,  
And seek some woman's trusting heart,  
Then give her all your own;  
Remember, if your passions roam,  
Those pleasures soon must part,  
That fools will court the wanton's smiles,  
But wise men not at all.  
And if deceived by fair pretence  
Of friendship in your kind,  
Learn these to judge your fellow men  
With a discerning mind;  
A faithful friend shall bring you bliss,  
A false one only pain;  
Fools trust their all to treacherous knives,  
But wise men not at all.  
And for your neighbor's weal or woe  
E'er have a kindly care;  
Remember that it is for you  
May lead him to despair;  
Then pause before you take a step  
May cause a brother's fall.  
For fools live for themselves alone,  
But wise men live for all.  
In all your intercourse with men  
Be this your constant aim,  
To help the good to walk aright,  
The wretched to reclaim;  
Each laborer prompt to cheer,  
Lest it should work your thrall;  
For fools indulge in sordid lust,  
But wise men not at all.

CREDIT FULLY GIVEN.—We clip the following from the *Norristown Herald*:—Congressman Orr, of South Carolina, has published a letter to the Hon. C. W. Dudley, upon the subject of the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, in which in behalf of the South and of slavery, he gives the Democratic party the following credit for servile "work and labor done and performed":

"The northern Democrats aided us to bring into the Union, Texas, a magnificent slave-holding territory—large enough to make four slave States, and strengthened us more in that particular interest than was ever before done by any single act of the Federal Government. Since then they have amended a very imperfect fugitive slave law, passed in 1793, and have given us now a law for the recovery of fugitives slaves, as stringent as the ingenuity of man could devise. Since then they have aided us by their votes in establishing the doctrine of non-intervention with slavery by Congress in the Territories. Since then they have actually repealed the Missouri restriction, opened the territories to settlement, and enabled us, if the South will be true to herself, and aid in peopling Kansas, to form another State. In 1843 a man would have been pronounced insane, had he predicted that slavery would be introduced there by the removal of Congressional restrictions."

ORGANIZING THE ARMY.—During the Dor war in Rhode Island, a bill was brought in to "organize the army." This aroused from sleep an old man in one corner, who represented a town in the west part of the State.

"Mr. Speaker," says he, "I tell you I am decidedly opposed to organizing the army as you call it. Our forefathers fit through the revolution with nothing but a drum and fife, and come off first best too! I go on my organs. They'll be dreadful onhandy things in battle, now I tell you!"

This was irresistible, and old "Aunt Rhoady's Army" remains unorganized to this day.

The American State Council of Michigan met at Detroit, on the 6th inst., refused to indorse the Philadelphia platform, praised the course adopted by the seceding Michigan delegates, declared in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State, and appointed delegates to the American National Convention to be held in New York. The Council also resolved to admit to membership all Protestant naturalized foreigners who can read and write, and have resided in the country ten years.

GOOD LIQUORS.—The present law provides against the sale of adulterated liquors, and we hope that the provision may be rigidly enforced. Good liquor is bad enough; but the miserable stuff sold at some hotels is little better than poison, and every landlord who thus imposes on his customers should lose his license. Since the sale of liquor is allowed, we go for a pure article, and for closing the bar of every landlord who sells anything else.

Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil, and a scarred or crooked oak will tell of the act for centuries to come. So it is with the teachings of youth, which make impression on the mind and heart that are to last for ever.

"Tom," said a man to his friend, "I think it highly dangerous to keep the bills of small banks on hand now a days."

"Tim," answered the other, "I find it more difficult than dangerous."

### THE FARM—

#### The Garden—The Orchard.

##### Broom Corn.

The cultivation of this crop has not received the attention it merits from farmers. We venture the assertion that no one product has, for the last two or three years, paid so well and will continue to do so, (unless it receives much more extensive culture,) than broomcorn. During the period referred to, the demand has greatly exceeded the supply, and as a consequence prices have ruled high. A great breadth of land has been devoted to its growth in the West, but the corn is not as fine nor as tough when the product of new land as from that which has, for a series of years, been under cultivation.

The best soil for its perfect growth is one that is rich, warm and loamy. Any land that will raise a good crop of its Indian namesake, will be suitable—clay lands, or those of a tenacious character should be avoided. A green sward turned under late in the fall has been found most productive.

In the preparation of the soil, hog manure will prove a beneficial application. About eight wagon loads to the acre, placed in the hills, is a sufficiency. Leached ashes, used in the same manner fifteen bushels per acre, will be found an addition. The ground should be deeply plowed and well harrowed. Stake the hills about three feet apart; if sown in drills three and one half feet. We should prefer hill planting, as the labor, by such process, is considerably lessened. Bury the seed from one to one and a half inches. Ten or twelve thrifty plants is all that should be allowed to each hill. The time of planting depends on the season,—the most judicious period is as early as you can ensure the crop from frost.

As soon as the plants are up, run your cultivator between the hills or rows, following with the hand hoe. At this stage of growth the weeds must not be allowed to take precedence of the crop. After a thoro' going over with the hoe, the cultivation can be done with a horse-hoe, cultivator or small plow—either of which it would be advisable to run through several times during the season.

In harvesting, pass between the rows, and break the tops about one foot below the brush, bending towards each other, that they may interlock and serve as a mutual support. The proper period for this process is just after the seed has passed the milk stage and before it is fully ripe. Should a frost occur, it needs to be done immediately. The peculiar benefit arising from thus bending the stalks is, the brush keeps straighter than if permitted to attain maturity in a perpendicular position. When fully ripe cut six inches below the brush, place it under cover, and spread so that it may dry thoroughly.

The seed is separated from the brush with what is termed "a heckle"—made by placing upright knives together—and passing the brush between them. This instrument is intended, however, only for hand work. Where the crop is extensively raised, a machine driven by some power will be necessary. Those in operation are composed of a cylinder similar to a threshing, except that the teeth are four or five inches in length. The product is from 500 to 800 pounds per acre, though in many instances 1,000 pounds have been obtained. Its market value varies from five to ten cents according to demand.

The seed is very difficult to cure, and if intended for use, it should be ripened by exposure to the sun, or kiln-dried. From twenty to thirty bushels is the average product of an acre. As an article of commerce, it is worth from twenty-five to fifty cents per bushel. To feed it out to sheep, or grind and mix with other food for either cattle, horses or hogs, will be found to the general farmer the most economical disposition that can be made.

##### Culture of Peas.

The soil best adapted to the pea crop is that of a loamy character, rather inclining to clay—such, in fact, as is called a "good wheat soil." Good crops of the smaller kinds may be grown on sandy land, but hot and dry weather is more apt to prove injurious, than on soils of moister character. Green manure affects the yield unfavorably, giving a large growth of vine, with a tendency to blight. Fall-plowed green sward on land of a loamy character is considered a favorable situation. A soil of medium fertility is all that is required, for the pea takes largely from the atmosphere, and is an ameliorating rather than an exhausting crop, as it leaves the ground in a clean and mellow condition, and it is often and successfully adopted as a "green fallow" for winter grains.

The preparation of the soil should be the same as that for other spring grains. Fall-plowed sward should be worked into fine tilth with the harrow or cultivator, and the same is true of stubble land. If any manure is applied it should be well rotted, and thoroughly mixed with the soil. In garden culture bone dust is often used with excellent effect. The amount of seed varies with the size of the peas and character of their growth;

some are of a more spreading habit than others. From three to four bushels is the usual quantity. When thickly sown the ground is more perfectly covered, and is left in a cleaner state, but if too thick, they lodge too soon and fill imperfectly. Their value to the soil, depends largely, however, on the freedom from weeds, which thick sowing ensures.

Early sowing generally gives the best crop, but if injury is apprehended from the pea-bug (*Bruchus pisi*) it is recommended to defer until the fore part of June. This will not always prevent their attacks, hence it is the custom of some farmers to sow early, and feed the peas in the vines as soon as ripe to the swine, which it is desirable to fatten. In this way the full value of the pea is secured, as the hatching of the bug does not take place until late in the season, and the peas are not eaten by them until that time.

The covering of the seed is a difficult matter unless drilled or plowed in. The gang-plow is one of the best implements for the latter purpose. Sow on the furrow without previous harrowing, then harrow lightly and follow with the gang-plow, so as to cover about four inches deep. The harrowing prevents their rolling into rows or bunches before the plow. But the drill is the most perfect method of sowing and covering which can be employed.

If the seed is infested with pea-bugs, immerse it in boiling water, for two minutes, then dry in ashes, before sowing. The water will not affect the vitality of the seeds, and the adhering ashes will have some fertilizing effect. Plaster may be employed for the same purpose, and it is sometimes sown upon the vines, when a few inches in height, with good results.

The value and uses of this crop are well known, but are scarcely sufficiently appreciated. Peas are highly nutritious food, both for man and animals. "The proportion of nitrogenous or muscular matter which they yield on analysis, is much greater than that given by any other kind of grain," and mixed with oats and ground, they form a favorite "provender" for horses and swine, especially the latter. Boiled or soaked, they are often fed to waste unground, and with good fat-producing results. For making pork they are as cheaply raised as anything which can be grown, and before the peeling become so prevalent, were largely employed for that purpose in Western New York. When well sward and properly cured, the haulm or straw, is valuable for fodder and is readily eaten by sheep, horses and cattle.

As to peas as an article of human food we confess to a great liking, both for green peas and pea soup. Both are excellent, and the latter should be a frequent dish in every family. We think them superior to beans for the table, though they are less used than the latter. Their market value is often less than that of beans, as indeed it should be, when cost of raising is taken into consideration. It is a known fact that the crop of "pure Mocha Coffee," has a considerable bearing on the market for peas; those who roast and grind can tell why—we have our suspicions.

The varieties of peas are numerous, especially in the names of seedsmen's catalogues. We are not sufficiently acquainted with their differences to enter into any extended remarks on the subject. The Canada